

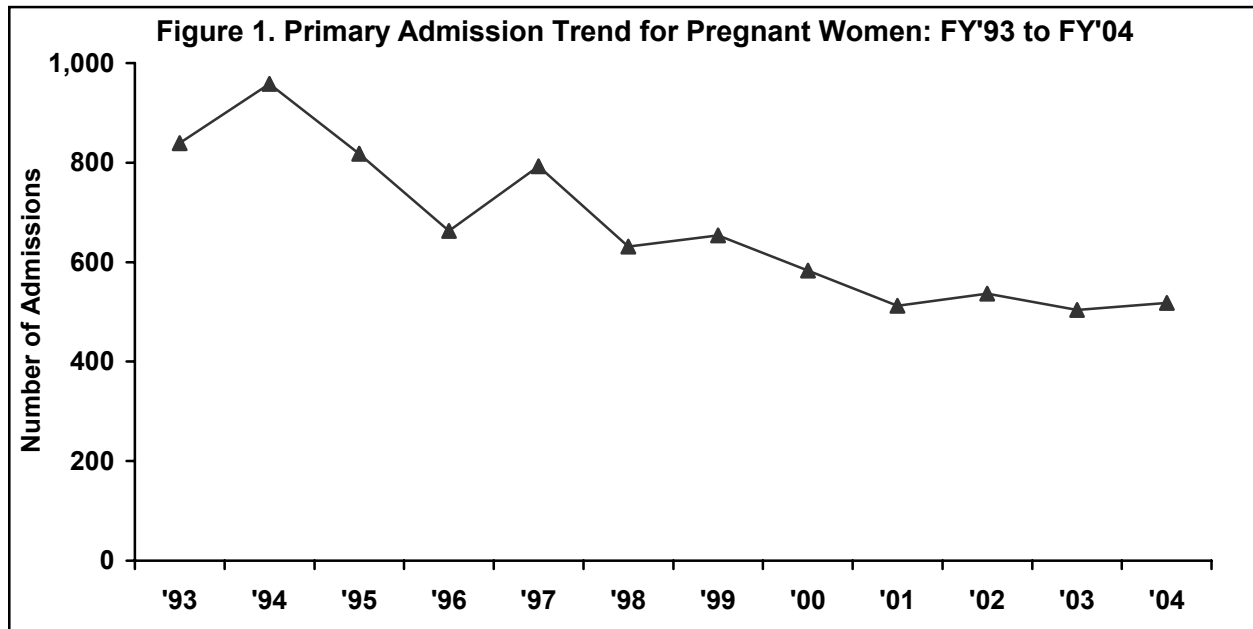
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACT SHEET: PREGNANT WOMEN ADMISSIONS

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

*This fact sheet provides information on all admissions to substance abuse treatment services. Data were reported to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services Management Information System in FY 2004.*¹

Overall Treatment Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women

In FY 2004, there were 581 women 18 and older who reported being pregnant at the time of admission to substance abuse treatment services in Massachusetts.² There were less than 5* pregnant admissions under 18. This fact sheet presents data on adults 18 and older. For information on substance abuse treatment services provided to clients under 18, please refer to the Adolescent Fact Sheet. Figure 1 illustrates the admission trend for pregnant women, 18 years and older, to residential and outpatient services for Fiscal Years 1993 through 2004. The decline in the number of admissions reflects a reduction in program capacity rather than a decrease in need for services.



Characteristics of Admissions for Adult Pregnant Women

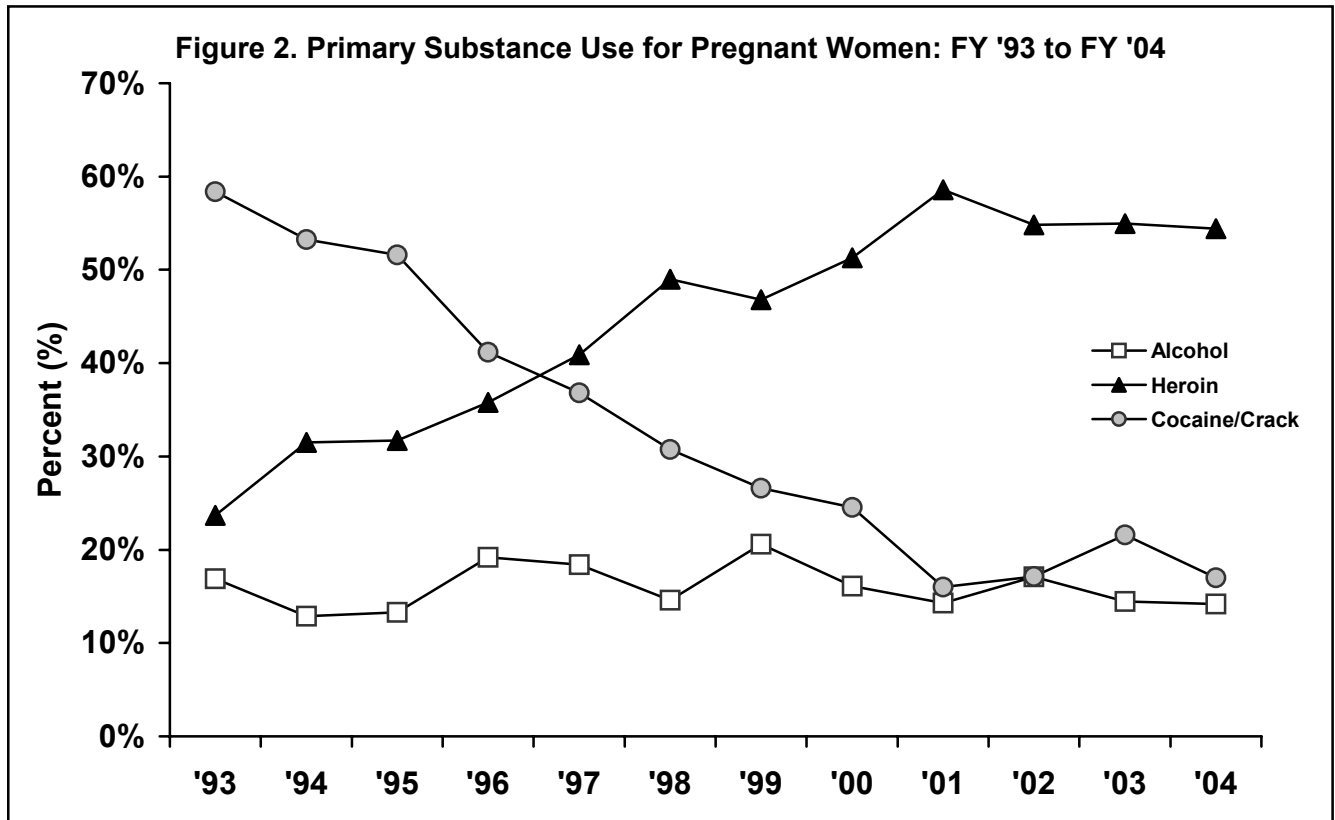
In FY 2004, approximately 1.9% of all adult female treatment admissions were pregnant and reported the following characteristics:

- 71.3% (415) were White, 13.9% (81) were Black, 10.2% (59) were Latino, and 4.5% (26) were other racial categories.
- 94% (546) were unemployed.
- 30.8% (179) were homeless.³
- 50.4% (293) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 47.3% (275) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 54.7% (318) were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 27.9 years.
- 45.1% (262) had children under six years of age, 25.6% (67) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-three percent (189) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 28% (53) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance of Use

In FY 2004, pregnant admissions reported heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

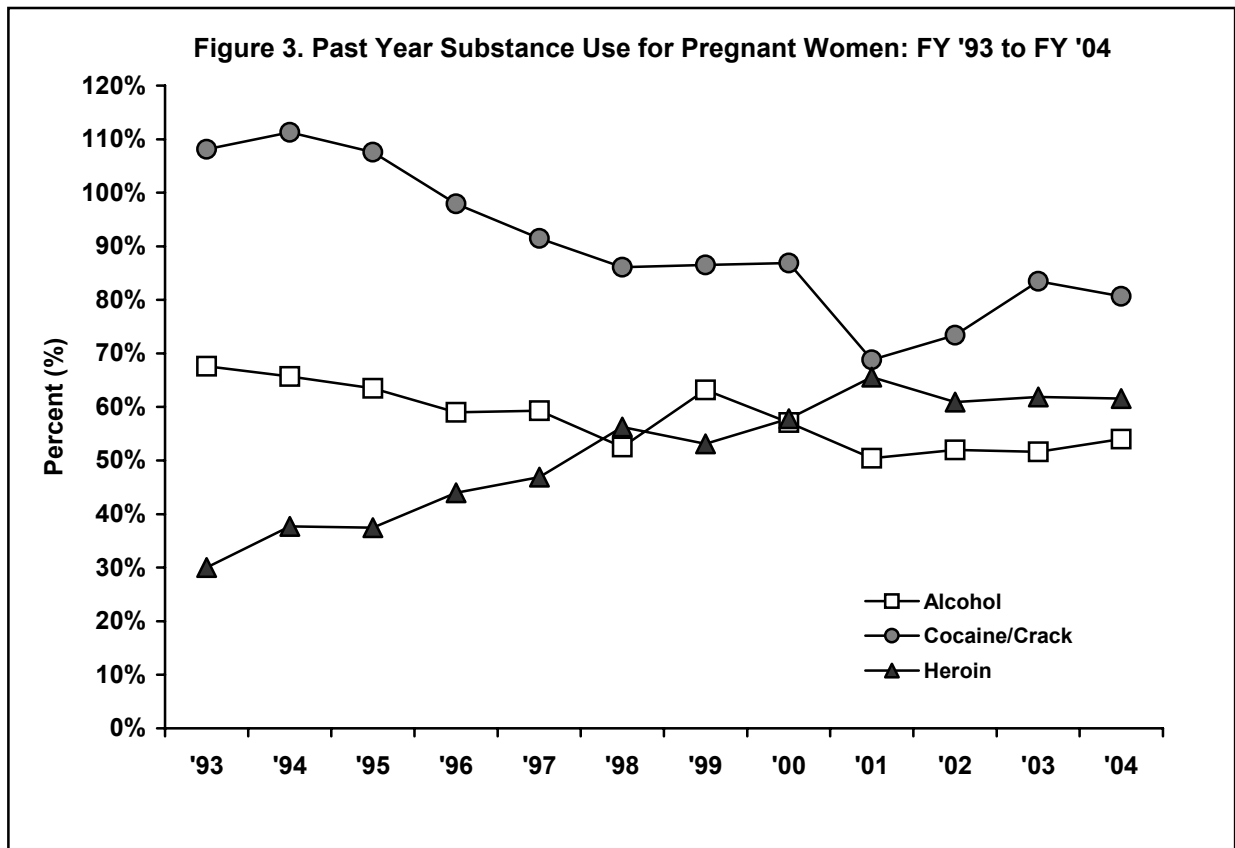
- 54.4% (316) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 14.2% (83) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 10.5% (61) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- 6.5% (30) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- 6.5% (38) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 9.1% (53) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.



Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2004, at admissions heroin remained the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant clients. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

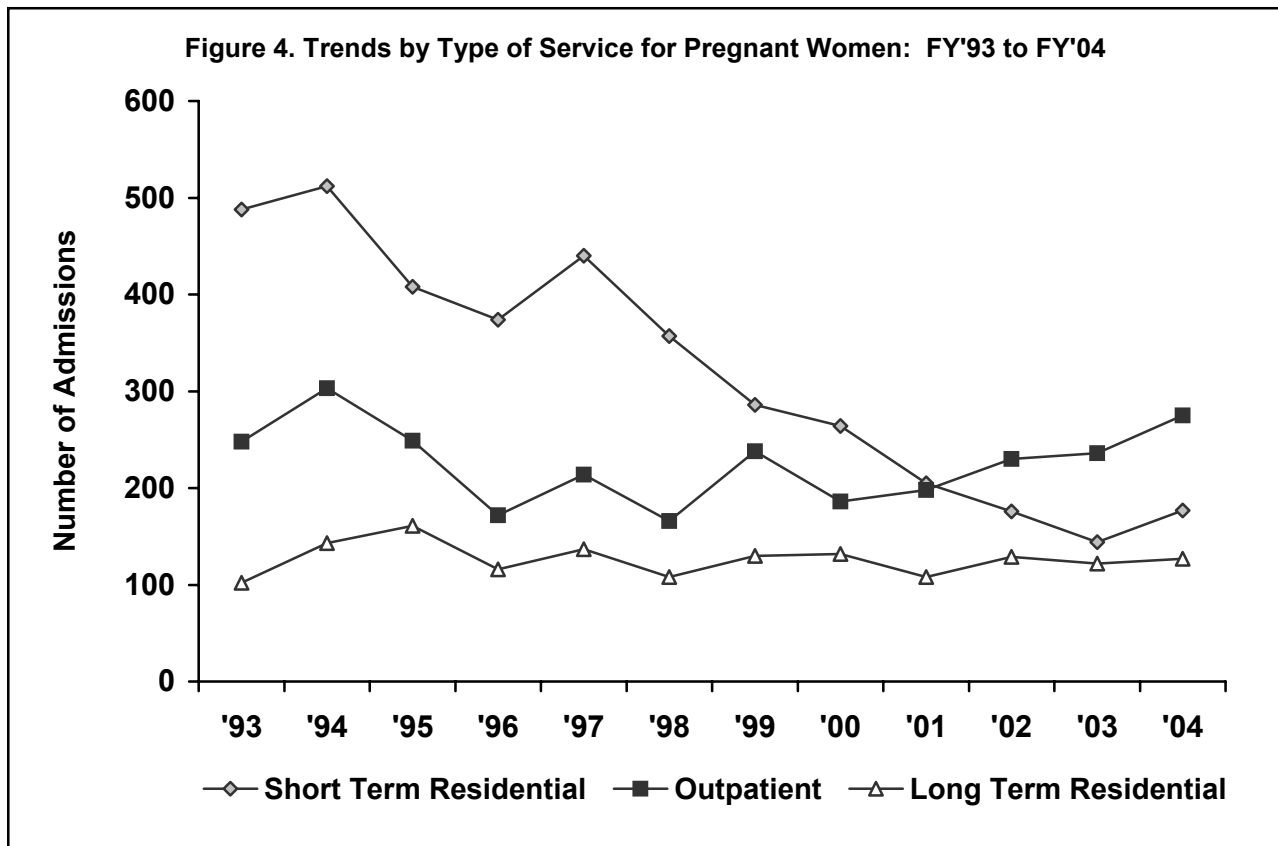
- 61.6% (358) reported using heroin within the 12 months prior to admission.
- 54.0% (314) reported past year alcohol use.
- 40.8% (237) reported past year cocaine use.
- 39.9% (232) reported past year crack use.
- 36.5% (212) reported past year marijuana use.
- 59.0% (343) reported past year use of *other* drugs; this includes 25.3% other opiates/synthetics and 19.6% tranquilizers.
- Pregnant female clients with prior mental health treatment were more likely to have used tranquilizers in the past year than clients with no prior mental health treatment; 22.2% of clients with prior mental health treatment reported using tranquilizers in the past year as compared to 17.0% of clients with no prior mental health treatment.



Admissions by Service Type

In FY 2004, pregnant admissions received services in the following service modalities:

- 30.5% (177) were admitted to Short Term Residential Services (less than 30 days) including Acute Treatment Services (147), and Transitional Support Services (30).
- 47.3% (275) received Outpatient Services including Day Treatment (9), Outpatient Counseling (104), and Narcotic Treatment (146).
- 25.1% (146) of all admissions received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 21.9% (127) were admitted to Long Term Residential Services (greater than 30 days) including Recovery Homes (56), Therapeutic Communities (16), Specialized Residential for Women (41), and Family Shelters (10).



¹ SAMIS data include information reported by all BSAS licensed substance abuse treatment programs for FY 1993 to FY 2004. These data include admissions to BSAS licensed programs that may be reimbursed by Medicaid or other public payers.

² For more data on Substance Abuse see **MassCHIP**: <http://MassCHIP.state.ma.us>

³ These data include the homeless status reported by all primary admissions.

*To protect client confidentiality, calculations based on fewer than 5 events are excluded.

Short Term (<30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women

In FY 2004, there were 177 pregnant admissions to Short Term Residential (<30 days) Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Acute Treatment Services, Transitional Support Services, and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery.

Characteristics of Admissions

Pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 75.1% (133) were White, 14.1% (25) were Black, and 6.2% (11) were Latino.
- 97.2% (172) were unemployed.
- 23.7% (42) were homeless.
- 39% (69) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 52% (92) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 57.6% (120) of the admissions were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 28.2 years.
- 50.8% (90) were parents of children under six years of age, 22.2% (20) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-eight percent (86) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 20.9% (18) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Services reported heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 62.7% (111) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 16.4% (29) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 9.6% (17) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- Less than five admissions reported cocaine as primary substance of use*.
- Less than five admissions reported marijuana as primary substance of use*.
- 9.6% (17) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2004, at admissions heroin was the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 68.4% (121) reported past year heroin use.
- 40.1% (71) reported past year alcohol use.
- 30.5% (54) reported past year cocaine use.
- 20.3% (36) reported past year marijuana use.
- 29.4% (52) reported past year crack use.
- 33.9% (60) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 17.0% other opiates/synthetics, 13.0% Tranquilizers, and 1.1% over the counter drugs.

Types of Services

Pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 83.1% (147) were admitted to Acute Treatment Services.
- 16.9% (30) received Transitional Support Services including Transitional Support Services and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery Services.

Outpatient Services Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women

In FY 2004, there were 275 pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Day Treatment, 1st Offender Drunk Driver, Outpatient Counseling, Case Management, 2nd Offender Aftercare, Expanded Treatment Services, County Corrections, and Narcotic Treatment.

Characteristics of Admissions

Pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 70.5% (194) were White, 11.3% (31) were Black, and 13.5% (37) were Latino.
- 89.1% (245) were unemployed.
- 20.7% (57) were homeless.
- 49.8% (137) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 50.6% (139) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 54.1% (151) of the admissions were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 27.8 years.
- 38.5% (106) were parents of children under six years of age, 35.8% (38) of these admissions reported living with their children. Thirty-nine percent (108) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 30.6% (33) of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services, reported heroin most often as the primary drug, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 57.1% (157) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 12.4% (34) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 7.6% (21) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 6.6% (18) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- 5.1% (14) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- 11.3% (31) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2004, at admission heroin was the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 62.9% (173) reported past year heroin use.
- 56.4% (155) reported past year alcohol use.
- 42.4% (120) reported past year cocaine use.
- 41.2% (115) reported past year marijuana use.
- 39.3% (108) reported past year crack use.
- 76.4 (210) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 32.0% other opiates/synthetics, 4.0% PCP/other hallucinogens, 3.6% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 24.7% Tranquilizers, 1.8% Barbiturates/sedatives, 0.7% inhalants, 1.1% over the counter drugs, and 8.4% other drugs.

Types of Services

Pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 53.1% (146) received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 46.9% (129) received other outpatient services including Day Treatment, 1st Offender Drunk Driver, Outpatient Counseling, Case Management, 2nd Offender Aftercare, Expanded Treatment Services, and County Corrections.

Long Term (>30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women

In FY 2004, there were 127 pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential (>30 days) Treatment Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, 2nd Offender Residential, Specialized Residential for Women, Social Model, and Family Shelters.

Characteristics of Admissions

In FY 2004, pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 67.2% (86) were White, 19.7% (25) were Black, and 8.7% (11) were Latino.
- 100% (127) were unemployed.
- 63.0% (80) were homeless.
- 66.9% (85) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 33.9% (43) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 50.4% (64) of the admissions were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 29.7 years.
- 51.2% (65) were parents of children under six years of age, 12.3 % (8) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-five percent (58) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, less than 5* of these admissions reported living with their children.

Primary Substance Of Use

Pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reported heroin most often as the primary drug, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 36.2% (46) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 20.5% (26) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- 15.8% (20) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 12.6% (16) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 12.0% (14) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- 3.9% (5) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2004, at admission alcohol was the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 69.3% (88) reported past year alcohol use.
- 55.9% (71) reported past year crack use.
- 49.6% (63) reported past year heroin use.
- 48.8% (62) reported past year cocaine use.
- 48.0% (61) reported past year marijuana use.
- 56.7% (72) reported past year use of *other* drugs. This includes 22.8% other opiates/synthetics, 4.7% PCP/other hallucinogens, 2.4% Amphetamines/other stimulants, 17.3% Tranquilizers, 3.9% Barbiturates/sedatives, and 5.5% other drugs.

Types of Services

Pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 59.8% (76) received treatment in Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, and 2nd Offender Residential Services.
- 32.3% (41) were admitted to Specialized Residential Services for Women.
- 7.9% (10) received treatment in Family Shelters.

*To protect client confidentiality, calculations based on fewer than 5 events are excluded.